

Trotsky Hints at War if France Goes Into Ruhr

Russia Could Not Remain Passive, He Declares, in Discussing the Situation With Correspondents

Army Is Cut to 800,000

Policy of Paris Operates to Drive Germany Into Revolution, He Tells Them

MOSCOW, Aug. 26 (By The Associated Press).—Russia already has reduced her fighting forces to 800,000 men and always is ready to enter any disarmament conference which gives guarantees of success. She does not anticipate any immediate intervention, but considers that an attack always is possible, and it is doubtful if she could remain passive in the event that France invaded the Ruhr region and united Poland in a renewal of the conflict with Germany.

Leon Trotsky, Soviet Minister of War, made these assertions in an interview in which he submitted to a number of questions from fifteen foreign correspondents regarding Soviet external and internal problems. He said that Russia is now so tranquil that Premier Lenin can take his much-needed rest and at the same time remain perfectly in touch with the problems of state.

Regarding the American Relief Administration, the Minister explained that he considered it not only a humanitarian organization, but also "an instrument" through which America could be informed of Russian conditions. He added: "I am tranquil regarding the results of their investigations."

French Tactics Criticized

Later he expressed the opinion that France was adopting the very tactics needed to drive Germany into revolution.

"If France, by invading the Ruhr, and with the assistance of Poland, precipitated a new European conflict, do you think Russia could remain passive?" he was asked, and his reply was: "I doubt it."

If the occasion came for a revolution in Germany, then, said Trotsky, Russia and Germany "would form an unquarrelable bloc, economically and agriculturally." This assertion, of course, would be misinterpreted in America, where, he added laughingly, "I am in bad repute."

Trotsky's jaw hardened when the Associated Press correspondent asked if the government had any intention of restoring the liberty of political organization to Russian parties other than the Soviet.

"When capitalism is beaten," was his answer. With reference to the recent decree of banishment for political offenders, Trotsky said the trial of the Social Revolutionists had proved that in the event Russia should be attacked from abroad those persons who constantly were waiting for a change in the government would become agents for the enemy.

No Property To Be Restored

The Minister explained that the conferences at Genoa and The Hague had shown clearly what Lenin meant when he said in regard to the so-called retreat of the Bolsheviks toward capitalism: "We are in a transitory stage which will give us the experience of the capitalist world, but we will not recognize or restore the capitalist property." This was the first time in many months that Trotsky has received a group of correspondents. Suave, plump and impeccably groomed in his army blouse, he answered questions in fluent French, smiling most of the time except when he snapped an occasional belligerent answer.

"Our fighting forces have been reduced from 3,000,000 to 800,000, including myself," he said. "We proposed disarmament at Genoa and also to the Baltic states, from which we received hostile answers. But if any government, the American, for instance, would propose to us a disarmament conference, with any guarantee for success, we would come gladly."

Hardings Take Week-End Cruise on Mayflower

Party of Relatives and Government Officials Are the Guests Aboard

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—President and Mrs. Harding, accompanied by a party of friends, left on the Presidential yacht Mayflower late today for a two-day cruise on Chesapeake Bay. It is the second time this season the President has taken the opportunity to make such a week-end trip.

Accompanying the President and Mrs. Harding were the President's sister, Miss Abigail Harding; Mrs. William Boyd, of Kansas City, a cousin of Mr. Harding; Secretaries Hoover and Fall; and Attorney General Daugherty. Senators Cummings of Iowa, and Kellogg of Minnesota, also accompanied Mrs. Christian, Brigadier General Sawyer, the President's personal physician, and Mrs. Sawyer, and A. L. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board.

Convict Given Leave to Visit His Dying Son

Lad Cries for Father, Who Has No Funds for Trip, Though Permitted to Go

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—For the second time this year E. F. Doree, who is serving ten years in Leavenworth for violation of the espionage act, has been granted leave of absence from the Federal penitentiary to come to this city to visit his five-year-old son, Lee, who is believed to be dying of pericarditis. Although no official announcement of this effect was made, Doree's wife said early today that in response to a plea to government authorities the second leave had been granted.

The lad still is dangerously ill and continues to call for his "daddy." The mother, in the hope that a second visit will further improve her son's condition, enlisted the aid of friends to have the government grant her husband another leave. Although the gates of Leavenworth are ready to swing open for him, Doree may not be able to take advantage of his leave. He wired his wife that \$300 would be necessary for himself and a guard to make the trip. She wired in return that she had not nearly that sum in her possession, but that she would try to raise it.

All Smiles as They Come Sailing In



Many notables of various callings were among the arrivals yesterday aboard the steamship France. Left to right, front row: Miss Marie Wells, film star; Mrs. M. McCarthy; Irene Bordoni, actress; Dr. Royal S. Copeland, City Health Commissioner; Anna Case, Metropolitan Opera star; Mrs. Copeland and Louise Rupp. Left to right, back row: Colonel Savage, theatrical producer; Dr. M. McCarthy, B. Rynbeld and Senor Wanderspoel, envoy to Ceylon.

Paris Rejects Trade Offer Brought Back From Berlin

(Continued from page one)

form of mines in the Ruhr and state forests in the Rhine provinces. From the French point of view the mission returned without such guarantees. Germany's last proposal which the delegates brought back to-day was in effect to transfer from the state to private industry the whole responsibility for supplying wood and coal and to establish heavy penalties for the industrialists in the event of default.

When Poincare first heard this suggestion he considered it a joke.

Calks "Scheme" Foolish

"The Allies," said the Premier, "must have a responsible government before them, and it would be foolish to provide punishments for companies of mine owners and hold their government responsible. The Treaty of Versailles was not signed by Stinnes and Krupp, but by the German Republic, and it would be a dangerous encouragement of the worst form of anarchy to discharge that government of its obligations and place them on the shoulders of private citizens."

"If the Reich admits that private industrialists could be relied on for a correct execution of the treaty, then it is an admission that the German government itself has failed in its task and is responsible for not enforcing the laws which would have permitted it to fulfill the treaty. On the other hand, if the Reich refuses to do this, these industrialists won't pay, then it is real treachery."

The French government, therefore, concludes that the moratorium must be refused in such an event there would be a delay of one or two weeks before a decision was reached on whether or not Germany was in default. If this default should be officially declared there will be no break among the Allies, since, under the treaty, every Allied government has the right to exact guarantees and execute sanctions with complete freedom of initiative.

The French government believes that Sir John Bradbury has received instructions from London making unanimity in the Reparation Commission impossible.

"Temps" Sees Mission a Failure

"The Temps" to-night echoes the opinion of the government by saying: "With empty hands, Sir John Bradbury and M. Maulevergne returned to Paris to-day after their profitable mission to Berlin. It is evident that the Reparation Commission cannot grant a moratorium. Germany's financial and political policy necessarily is leading toward a catastrophe, but France will not allow herself to be drawn down into that catastrophe. That is why lacking payments, guarantees are necessary."

"If the Reich were wise she would pay future installments until a conference where it would be possible to discuss the French plan for lowering German reparations and canceling the inter-Allied debts, according to the plan drawn up by the council of ministers before the Balfour note and the London meeting, the Reichbank has gold and the big industrialists have foreign bills. If the German government has not the courage to do its duty as the French government did after the Frankfurt Treaty it will be necessary to take, as soon as possible, the guarantees indicated by Poincare."

According to reliable information, the Reparation Commission will not rest its decision on the moratorium before Monday or Tuesday. Poincare, therefore, departed to-night for a two-day visit at his country home.

Berlin Fighting Hard to Avert Impending Ruin

Wirth Cabinet to Meet With Representatives of All German States to Reduce Prices

By Joseph Shaplen

Special Cable to The Tribune. Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune, Inc. BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Feverish efforts to check the advance of social and economic ruin in consequence of the rapid devaluation of the mark and the bewildering rise in prices were continued by the government to-day.

On Monday the Wirth Cabinet will meet with representatives of all German states to discuss measures to be taken against the leaping costs of living and for a check on the decline of the mark. The mark to-day showed some improvement, going from 2,350 in the morning session of the Bourse to 1,750 at the closing hour. A new and severe break is expected, however, with the opening of trading on Monday.

In the midst of a series of Cabinet

meetings, conferences with President Ebert and financial experts, Chancellor Wirth found time to-day to receive again the leaders of the Socialist parties and the trade unions. He promised that the government would do its utmost to relieve the sufferings of the wage-earners in consequence of the hourly rise in prices of necessities. A comprehensive program toward this end will be taken up in the state council on Monday.

Wirth again appealed to the workers to keep their heads and avoid any drastic action, which he said would only aggravate the situation. In this he is supported by the trades unions and the Social Democrat party, who issued a joint manifesto denouncing the agitation of the Communists, who are calling upon the workers to "take the matter out of our hands" and rebel after the Moscow fashion.

The extent to which the moderate Socialist Labor leaders will be able to hold the masses under control will depend upon the government's ability to meet the situation at home and upon the action of the Reparation Commission in Paris. The working classes have developed an ugly mood in plain from the numerous meetings held by the communists throughout the city.

The protests of the housewives fill the marketplaces and the stores, and there is a general feeling of panic and confusion in the German capital. The only persons in Berlin who look upon the situation with glees are in the palace on Unter den Linden—the Soviet embassy—where visions are seen of another try at world revolution with Germany as the starting point.

Potters and Owners Fail To Agree on Wage Scale

Conference Ends in Deadlock; Union to Send Strike Ballots to Members

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26 (By The Associated Press).—The joint wage conference between the United States Pottery Association and the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters ended here to-day deadlocked over a new wage scale effective October 1, when the present wage agreement expires. Strike referendum ballots will be sent to the 10,000 members of the union following an executive committee meeting here to-night, John T. Wood, president, announced.

If the referendum shows that the pottery workers favor a strike rather than to continue at work at the present wages, a strike will be called, Mr. Wood said. Although there is no closed shop, all pottery workers would go out, he added.

The brotherhood presented demands at the beginning of the conference Wednesday for a 20 per cent wage increase. The employers refused to agree on any terms other than the present wage scale.

Miami-Barbados Cable Opens, Ending Long Row

Government Grants Sanction to W. U. After British Concern Gives Up Monopoly

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Miami-Barbados cable of the Western Union Telegraph Company was opened for business to-day after its use as a direct line of communication between North and South America had been blocked for more than eight months by a controversy between the company and the United States government.

President Harding yesterday signed a license authorizing the company to land and operate the cable at Miami Beach, Florida, after official notification had been received that the Argentine government had accepted renunciation by the Western Telegraph Company, a British concern, of monopoly rights in that country. The American company's cable connects at Barbados with one owned by the British.

The monopoly just ended, which barred American companies from the east coast of South America, was the cause of the government's refusal during the Wilson Administration to permit the landing of the Miami-Barbados cable on American soil. Several destroyers were dispatched to Miami in August, 1920, and forcibly prevented operations by the cable ship. The Western Union company took its case to the courts, but a settlement was effected on the basis of the Western Telegraph Company abandoning its monopoly in consideration of similar action by the All-America Cable Company, which held like concessions on the west coast of the southern continent.

Copeland Home; Warns Typhus May Reach U. S.

Health Commissioner to Ask Aid for Millions of Sufferers; Deaths Are Put at Almost 40,000,000

Paul Poirer an Arrival

Wears Suit a Day Aboard the France and Says Boots Will Be Vogue This Fall

A warning to the people of America against a probable invasion of typhus from Poland and Russia was brought home yesterday by Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland, who returned on the French liner France, which made the run from Havre in five days and nineteen hours, the fastest trip she has made since 1914.

He said he would report to Washington at once on the peril of the disease that threatens this country, and would ask the people of the United States to contribute sufficient funds to block it at its source before it is too late.

The commissioner, who has been for several months through the stricken areas of Poland, said that 325,000,000 would be sufficient to stem the tide.

Humane to Give Help

"Apart from the selfish motive of self-protection, we should open our purse strings," he said, "and help the Poles for humane reasons."

"I went through Europe up to the Russia boundary. While in Poland the government and the American Relief Administration did everything possible to assist me. The treaty of Riga provides for seven points through which the repatriated Poles shall be permitted to return, the chief one being Baronawice. A million came through this place last year and two million will come this year."

Three of the seven points of entry are without hospitals or means of combating the disease, and it will be through these points that the typhus will make its raid upon the United States. If typhus ever gets a hold upon New York City it will kill a million persons in a month. Russia is swept by typhus and cholera. For a year or so I have been saying that 5,000,000 persons have died in Russia of typhus. Professor L. Tarasewitch estimates the number as 30,000,000, but Dr. Rajesman, executive head of the health committee of the League of Nations, informed me in Vienna that the number may have been as much as 40,000,000.

Paul Poirer, the French designer of gowns, who came here to drape the forty girls who are to appear in

Charles Dillingham's "Orange Blossom," attracted more attention than the scores of well-gowned women who crossed on the France. When he came ashore yesterday he wore the "sixth suit." He had a different one for every day of the voyage. He believes in plenty of room and comfort for the body and he had plenty of it in his own creation which he wore yesterday.

His coat, which came to his knees, was described by himself as a Norfolk single-breasted frock, made of a mixture of wool and linen. A pink striped shirt, checkered trousers, tan shoes and white spats balanced the unusual top piece. Over this attire was a contrary coffee-colored overcoat with kimono sleeves, which was balanced well in color by a steel-gray velvet hat and georgette gloves.

Regarding the gowns for the fall and winter, he said: "I do not speak of any particular style. The woman must be dressed according to her personality. Her dress is the expression of her character. The styles, from what I have designed already for the forthcoming season, are straight lines and long skirts of georgette. Shirts? Pajamas? No! no! no! Boots! Only boots a sort of flapper gossamer, which the lady of taste can pull on and off without buttoning or lacing. I am told that I am over the top in my conservatism and comfort—always comfort."

Among those on the France were: prince, Englitcheff, Gabriel Louis Jarry, Miss Anna Case, soprano; Miss Irene Bordoni, the actress; Mile. Germaine Mitty and Eugene Tillio, dancers; Miss Eleanor Shaw, pianist; Edward Riet, Lorne W. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Chambers and R. H. Lloyd.

Others were Nathaniel Gidding, Sergei Soudeikine, Russian painter; Henry W. Savage and Miss Othella Orlando. As the France was leaving Quinine she ran close to the Dutch freighter Algor, which was also maneuvering for position in proceeding up the bay.

Captain Marcel Roch, of the France, saw that the freighter was unintentionally crowding him and by a quick shift of his rudder got out of the way in time to avoid a crash. The vessels brushed each other but no damage was done.

Suspect Held in Plot to Kill Poincare Innocent Frenchman

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The arrest of a supposed suspect in the plot to assassinate President Poincare turned out to be a mistake on the part of the French police.

The individual arrested was thought to answer the description of the agent of the notorious German "consul" organization, which has carried on a system of terrorism. Investigation established, however, that he was a respectable French citizen, and he was promptly released.

'Round-World Flyers, Adrift 3 Days, Give Up

British Aviators Decide Near India to Go Back After Ill Luck

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.—The round-the-world flight attempt begun from Croydon, England, May 24, by Major W. J. Blake, has been abandoned.

Major Blake, together with Captain Norman MacMillan and Lieutenant Mallins, who continued the flight when Major Blake was obliged to remain in Calcutta because of illness, will return to London soon.

Unfavorable weather and damage to steering gear and propeller caused the early stages of the flight to be long-delayed.

When taken up by the two aides the flight was further delayed as they, too, encountered difficulties. They had a narrow escape early in the week, when flying from Lakhidia Char they were forced to alight on the sea. They were rescued Thursday after they had been adrift in their plane for three days, suffering greatly from exposure. It was this experience, undoubtedly, that led to the decision to abandon the flight.

House Declares War on "Bugs" Around Capitol

Representatives Debate on Whether They Are Found Only in Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—War on "bugs" around the Capitol was declared to-day by the House of Representatives. By a joint resolution, passed after a lengthy debate, the House authorized the Capitol architect to proceed to the extermination of "insects" wherever found.

Representative Garner, Democrat, Texas, misreading the resolution, sought to make it apply only to the Senate office building, made a parliamentary inquiry as to whether "the Senate is the only place where there are bugs."

"Oh, no," replied Representative Ireland, Republican, Illinois, in charge of the measure, "there are a few in the House."

The resolution was sent over to the Senate just in time for its arrival to interrupt a speech by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, against what he called "theoretical" provisions of the coal investigation bill.

"Now that is something practical," remarked the Missouri Senator when the House messenger announced the action of the House.

New Long Island Bus Line

The Manhattan Transit Company, operating buses in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, started a new bus line last night from the eastern district of Brooklyn to Long Island City over the same route as the buses which were operated under Commissioner of Plant and Structures Grover A. Whalen, who was retained from operating the buses by a court order.

The route is from East Broadway and Marcy Avenue to Havermyer Street, to South Fourth Street, to Roebeling and Union Avenue, thence to Driggs Avenue and to Manhattan Avenue, thence through and over the Newtown Creek Bridge to Long Island City and the subway station of Jackson Avenue and Fourth Street, Long Island City. The fare is five cents. Eleven buses were operated last night and sixteen will be operated on Monday. The trip is made in from fifteen to seventeen minutes.

Fifty Wounded, Three Killed in Havre Strike

Two Civilians Among Dead in Pitched Battle Between Soldiers and Rioters; Thousand Are Captured

Americans Are Marooned

Crowded in Hotels While Awaiting Sailing of Liner Savoie; Port Is Tied Up

HAVRE, France, Aug. 26 (By The Associated Press).—Several hundred Americans are crowded in the hotels here awaiting the sailing of the French liner Savoie, the departure of which, tentatively fixed for to-morrow, is uncertain owing to the complete tie-up of the port through the general strike which has gripped practically all the industries here for many days.

Hotel prices are rising constantly and, with the complete cessation of trolley cars, taxi drivers are charging the Americans exorbitant rates for transportation and are making small fortunes.

The Franklin Club, in which a thousand rioting strikers had taken refuge, was captured by the troops late to-night.

The total casualties for the day number three killed and about fifty wounded. Two of the dead are civilians.

The strike has prevented the unloading of the American freighters Effna and Hastings. The Effna is loaded with cotton from Galveston and the Hastings with cotton and coffee from Mobile. The American freighters Olen and Dryden managed to depart for other ports.

Eighteen thousand men have struck in sympathy with the 10,000 metal workers, who refused to return to work for the last two months, unwilling to accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages. Only 500 troops are used in the patrolling of the wharves and streets, but large reinforcements are ready just outside the city in case of any emergency. All the loose paving and building stones have been removed and carried away by the troops so as to avoid the use of this material as missiles by the strikers.

Fight With Troops

Stone throwing was resorted to by strikers and their sympathizers against the troops and police guarding the Central railroad station this evening. Military reinforcements were sent for.

Some of the younger soldiers objected to obeying orders when com-

manded to charge the workmen. Several of them were reported placed under arrest.

The crew of the Savoie showed no disposition this evening to return to work on the liner.

Coroner to Investigate Poisoned Woman's Death

Victim Told Nassau Hospital Nurse "Man" Gave Her Bichloride Tablets

Arnold P. Kohler, Coroner of Nassau County, announced yesterday afternoon that he would conduct a rigid investigation into the death of Mrs. Robert C. Wainwright, of Springfield, Ill., who died of bichloride of mercury poisoning in Nassau Hospital in the morning. The case has already been called to the attention of the police and the District Attorney by John C. Wait, a lawyer with offices at 233 Broadway, a friend of the family.

The attorney declared yesterday that Mrs. Wainwright came to him on August 19 to tell him that she was not well and that the suggestion of poisoning had come up.

After she had been taken to the hospital Wednesday, according to the county detective working on the case, she at one time told her nurse that she had taken some pills given her by her husband, a civil engineer, who has been in South America since last April, but later spoke of the tablets as having been given her by "a man," whom she refused to name.

Pending an inquisition into the case set for to-morrow, Dr. G. A. Fenwick, who attended the woman, has refused to issue a death certificate.

Since her husband's departure for South America Mrs. Wainwright had been living with her mother at Floral Park.

Firemen Take Man Alive From Under 'L' Train; Dies Later

A man believed to be John Kane, an employee at the Children's Hospital, Randall's Island, because of a pass from that institution found in his pocket, fell in front of a southbound Third Avenue elevated train last night at the Forty-seventh Street station and suffered injuries from which he died in Bellevue Hospital.

When it was found the man was wedged beneath the forward truck of the first car a call was sent for the Fire Department rescue squad. Rescuers from the East Fifty-first Street police station kept the crowd back while the firemen and an interborough wrecking crew jacked up the car and extricated the man.

The power was shut off for about half an hour.

Final Week Gunther AUGUST FUR SALE

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THIS is, indeed, an unusual opportunity to choose one's next season's Fur Wrap from a selection embracing the newest Creations—at emphatic price concessions. For at this August Sale Gunther offers the models which have been acclaimed by Paris and accepted by our own Fashion Connoisseurs, beside many Replicas and Inspirations of Gunther origin.

All Gunther Furs may be purchased at this August Event at savings which range from one hundred dollars on a moderately priced coat to several hundred dollars on higher priced garments. These price concessions will prevail only for this last week. Furs selected now will be kept in our Cold Storage Vaults on the premises without charge until the Fall.

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